The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1800.

A.

JAMES Alexander, Beaver; Thomas Alexander, Conrad; John Anderson, Peters creek, Rev. John Anderson, care of Andrew Watson; James Anderson, Racoon; Benjamin Anderson, Peters creek; William Anderson and John Anderson, care of Samuel M'Cord; James Anderson, sergeant.

B.

Philo Barnum, Erie; William Burnsides, Meadville; William Boggs, Pittsburgh; David Bowman, Plumb township; James Bell, Beaver; Thomas Bills, John Bird, Joshua Bidwell, Dewee's ferry; Thomas Brown, John Bender, Freeport; Rachel Blunk, near Bryan's mill; Francis Bryan, Thomas Beaty.

C.

Nathaniel Cheeks, Erie; William Crean, Sugar creek, 2; Robert Colhoon, Long Run; Matthew Cratord, care of John Gormly; William Cooney, Francis Cooley, Elias Champlin, Sam. Coates, William Chambers, Forks of Yough; Peter Ciabot; Timothy Cain, Theophilus Cliffa, Pittsburgh; Ann Conrod, Pittsburgh; Isaac Clark, Henry Crage, Mill creek; James Caldwell, tanner; Alexander Clements, Harman's creek; James Crampsey, John Clows, Alexander Chambers and William Chambers, 5, care of Rev. Matthew Henderson, Yough.

D

Oliver Dunn, Erie; Daniel and Elizabeth Dickins, Pittsburgh, 2; Michael Douglass, Pittsburg; John Drury, care of Col. M'Nair; George Donagley, Beaver, ; James Dougherty, care of Mr. O'Hara, 2; John Dougherty, Ensign Enoch Dartford.

E.

William Elrod, Yough; Joseph Erwin, Samuel Erwin, Thomas Ewing, Shenango.

F

Alexander Fowler, Moses Ford, Beaver; Geo. Fowler, Beaver; Jacob Ferree, Mifflin township, 2; John Finley, near M'Kee's Port; John Fox, Thomas Fletcher, William Ferguson, care of James Rutherford, St Clair township

G.

Robert Galbraith, Esq. Alexander Gilfillen, St Clair township; James Gimmel.

H

William Hope, Meadville; James Hunter, Esq. 2; James Hanton, Rev Daniel Hill, Geo Thompson, Esquire, David Hayes, Beaver; Levi Hunt, care of doctor Adams; Robert Huey, Michael Hellman, Turtle creek; Couchius Hollerson, care of John Reed; Jacob Hanton, Robinson's run; Margaret Hope.

I.

John Johnson, care of General Nevill, 2; Samuel Johnston, 2; John Johnston, care of William Johnston, Miller's run; James Jobbins, care of Rev. John Anderson; Carolhab Jobere.

K.

Martin Kratz, Erie, 2; James Keep, Girty's run; Benjamin Kaller, Thomas King, Gilbert Kyle, care of Samuel Jones, Esq.

L

Robert Lee, Erie; Robert Lasle, Versailles township, 2; John Lees, Jesse Lukens, Mary Laghern, Hamilton Loohart.

M.

James M'Mahon, Erie; Peter Merrion, Erie; L. K. Mercer, Erie; Mathew M'Kown, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Neal M'Bride, Meadville; John M'Limock, 3; John M'Connell, Racoon, 2; Edward M'Ewin, 2; John M'Grath, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Jas. M'Clung, Thomas M'Elroy, Robert M'Farney, M'Murphy; Samuel M'Elvaney, M'Clure township, Beer, John M'Millan, William Martin, care of Alexander Shaw; Michael Martin, Yough, 2, John M'Elwrath, Hugh Morrin, Slippery rock; Alexander M'Conn, Mingo creek; Neal Murry, Hugh M'Dill, Yough; George Miller, care of James Deary; James Mean, James M'Cannon, Samuel Murphy, Charles Moreland, Robinson's run; John M'Daly, care of John M'Dole; Wm. M'Laughlin, Andrew M'Farlane, Thos. M'Farlane, John Miller, Pittsburgh; Cornelius M'Auley, Pittsburgh, James M'Clure, Pittsburgh; John Mean, Pittsburgh.

N.

Solomon Neal, Racoon; Isaac Nardstrand.

P.

Daniel Perkins, care of John Brooks, Meadville, William Pollock, 3; Moses Poole, Elizabeth Perry, Racoon; James Patchen, Robert Porter, Mingo creek; John Porter, Pittsburgh.

R.

Samuel Ray, Franklin; Rev. John Riddle Rev. Samuel Ralston, Jacob Ryder, John Robertson, saddler; John Robins, Sawmill run; Thomas Rose, Pitt township, 2; Samuel Reppey, Slippery rock; John Robinson, Elizabeth Town; John Reiley, M'Kee's Port; Wm. Reed and Robert Reed, 4; David Reed, Moon township; Robert Reed, Pittsburgh; Mathew Ramsey, care of Col. Nevill; Wm. Rankin, Hazlett Reed, 3, 4; Edward Rutgers, Turtle creek.

S.

William Snodgrass, Meadville; John Sheriff, 2; John Sutton, Pine creek; Wm. or James Stewart, care of John Arthur; John Stephenson, Montures run; Mrs. Spading, Tobias Stilley, care of John Vernor; Thomas or Edward Smallman, Patrick Syerson, near Samuel Cunningham's mill; Andrew Shute, Pittsburgh; Wm. Sinclare, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittsburgh; Jonathan Switzer, tanner.

T.

Henry Thompson, Versailles township; Tho. Thompson, care of Andrew Willock; Christian Tobe, James Turner, Bear creek, William Tidd, Samuel Torbett, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon.

V.

Isaac Voris, Deer township.

W.

James Wilson, Erie; Lieut. Resin Webster, Margaret Williams, care of Andrew Willock; Robert and John Wallace, Connoquenessing, 2; Lewis Walker, St. Clair township; James Wal, ker, James Wilson, 2, care of John M'Dole; Pittsburgh; William Wilson, Mill creek; Mary Watts, Thomas Wilson or John Beard, Beaver; George Watt, care of Joshua Ruffel; John Watten, Georgetown; John Welch.

Insolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred.

ON *the petition of* Alexander Buster, *a prisoner in the gaol of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that he be brought before them at the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, to be then and there heard with his creditors, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Carlisle newspapers, in each three weeks, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to the time of hearing.*

By the Court,

J. C. GILKISON, Prothy.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, holden at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Tuesday the 1st day of April, *in the year one thousand eight hundred.*

ON the Petition of John Kerr, confined for debt in the gaol of said county, for the benefit of an act of assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The Court do order and appoint the first day of the next June term, here to be holden, for the hearing of the said Petitioner with his Creditors, and do direct that notice thereof be published three weeks in the Pittsburgh and York Gazettes, the last of which publications to be at least fifteen days previous to such day of hearing.

By the Court,

JOHN GIBSON.

Abner & Jesse Barker

Have received a fresh supply of

Merchandize,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season. And have as usual, an elegant assortment of SUPERFINE and COMMON

BOULTING CLOTHS,

which are warranted good,

Fresh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle,

Castings, &c. &c.

which they offer for SALE, on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

Those indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requested to discharge the same before the first of April next, especially debts of a longer standing than six months——Those also who have open accounts of that length, standing, if not able by that time to discharge them, will be expected to close them with their obligations.

From experience they have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who suffer by neglect, will excuse, as this being a sufficient and timely notice.

Pittsburgh, 15th February, 1800.

Jefferies Mills.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Grist Mill, with two pair of stones, a Saw Mill, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground the whole in good repair. They are situated on Montour's run, in a fertile part of Allegheny county, on the great road leading from Washington to Beaver Town, six miles from Middletown, and fourteen from Pittsburgh. None need apply but such as are of good character and can give sufficient security for performance of bargain. For terms apply to

JEAN JEFFRIES, Administratrix.
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Administrator.

March 4, 1800.

To the Public.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still carries on the business of Coverlet, Carpeting & Diaper weaving, in a great variety of the newest figures. Yarn will be received by JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet maker, Pittsburgh. Proper attention will be paid to customers, and the work dispatched as quick as possible.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

Canonsburgh, February 15, 1800.

Public Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of John M'Leod, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested on or before that day, that they may be settled and paid so far as the estate may be able to pay.

MORDECAI M'LEOD, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1800.

Whereas the subscriber did furnish a certain ABEL KEYS, with a Boat and a cargo of Goods, on commission, in the fall of the year, 1797, to the value of near 1200 dollars—and whereas the said Keys has never returned to render an account of said goods, and I am informed that he disposed of them at Louisville, Rapids of Ohio, I therefore take this method of requesting information respecting said Keys, who is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light hair, wants one or two of his fore-teeth, about 34 years of age—he is very active and fond of exercise, particularly running.

The subscriber hopes, that the well disposed citizens in the different parts of the United States will pay attention to this advertisement, and should they discover this man, give information by post, directed to the post-office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—A family of helpless children look to him for support, & should he be so unfortunate as not to recover this money from said Keys, distress and ruin must be the consequence.

ROBERT COLHOON.

March 8.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the Sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

To be Sold or Rented,

A GOOD *stand for a Store or Tavern, or both, situate on the main road leading from Fayette county to M'Kee's Port and Pittsburgh; whereon is a good two story Log House, with a well finished store room—also, stabling and out houses, with four or five acres of timothy meadow besides garden, and some ground for other necessary purposes. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.*

DAVID ALLEN

Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, March 4, 1800.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately.

A Large STORE ROOM and CELLAR, situated in the Public Square. For terms apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1800.

TO BE LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND fronting on the Diamond, almost opposite the Market House—this ground is particularly well situated for a merchant's store. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1800.

Young Chatham,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Allegheny river, until the first of July next, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats the season, the oats to be brought with the Mare at the coming, One Dollar the single leap, and Four Dollars for insuring a Colt. If the money for the season is paid the first of July, Two Dollars will be taken in lieu of the Twenty Shillings.

Young Chatham is a dark bay, 6 years old, full 16 hands high, and well formed. His sire was the noted Old Chatham, formerly kept by George Clark, Esq. of Green Castle, and allowed by good judges to be one of the best breed for either the saddle or draft.

Good attendance will be given by

HENRY NEGLEMAN.

March 26, 1800.

Let not Vice overcome Virtue.

SAVANNAH, March 7.

Yesterday we were favoured by a friend, with London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 9th January, received by the ship Hope, 54 days from Liverpool; they contain nothing of moment, except the following

Interesting Correspondence.

LONDON, January 6.

(Published by authority.)

LETTERS

From the Minister of Foreign affairs in France; and from General Buonaparte, with the answers, to them by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

TRANSLATION.

My Lord,

I dispatch, by order of General Buonaparte, first consul of the French Republic, a messenger to London; he is the bearer of a letter from the first consul of the French Republic, to his majesty the king of England. I request you to give the necessary orders that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This step in itself, announces the importance of its object.

Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 6th Nivose, 8th year of the French Republic, Dec 25, '99.

TRANSLATION.

French Republic—Sovereignty of the People—Liberty—Equality.

BUONAPARTE, First Consul of the Republic, to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the Republic.

Called by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the first magistracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your majesty.

The war which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding?

How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrificing to ideas of vain greatness, the benefits of commerce internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it, that they do not feel that peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory?

These sentations cannot be foreign to the heart of your majesty, who reigns over a free nation, and with the sole view of rendering it happy.

Your majesty will only see in this overture my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification by a step, speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only, in those which are strong, the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted. But I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war, which involves the whole world.

Of your Majesty,

BUONAPARTE.

Downing Street, January 4.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the King the two letters which you have transmitted to me, and his Majesty seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe for transacting business with foreign states, has commanded me to return in his name the official answer which I send you herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GRENVILLE.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquility in Europe. He neither is, nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain or false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining against aggression, the rights and happiness of his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negociation with those whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France; since no real advantage can arise from such negociation to the great and desirable object of general peace, until it shall distinctly appear, that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the war, and by which it has since been protracted, and in more than one instance renewed.

The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extention of this system, and for the extermination of all established governments the resources of France have from year to year and in the midst of the most unparalleled distress been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons (his majesty's ancient friends and allies) have sufficiently been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged: Italy, though now rescued from its invaders, has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and further fierce contest for the independence and existence of his kingdoms.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone: They have been extended even to most distant quarters of the world, and even to countries so remote both in situation and interests from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in all its horrors.

While such a system continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shewn that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone, that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, his majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed will his majesty rejoice, whenever it shall appear, that the danger to which his own dominions, and those of his allies have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end; that after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished: But, the conviction of such a change, however agreeable to his majesty's wishes, can result only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanence would be the restoration of that line of princes which for so many centuries maintained the French nation in prosperity at home, and in consideration and respect abroad: Such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove obstacles in the way of negociation or peace. It would confirm to France the unmolested enjoyment of its ancient territory; and it would give to all the other nations in Europe, in tranquility and peace, that security which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

But, desirable as such an event must be, both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode exclusively that his majesty limits the possibility of secure and solid pacification. His majesty makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His Majesty looks only to the security of his own dominions and those of his allies, and to the general safety of Europe. Whenever he shall find that security can in any manner be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation the danger has risen or from such other circumstances of whatever nature as may produce the same end; his Majesty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists—no sufficient evidence of the principles by which the new government will be directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability. In this situation it can for the present only remain for his majesty to pursue, in conjunction with other powers, those exertions of just and defensive war, which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity in which they originated, or to terminate on any other ground than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their tranquility, their constitution and their independence.

GRENVILLE.

Downing street, January 4th, 1800.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

American Intelligence

CHARLESTON, February 24.

How often the hardy roughness of the sailor encloses a generous, humane and feeling heart! A generous tar, reading the Theatre Advertisement—"On Monday the Distressed Mother, for the benefit of mr. Jones,"—What! is that the widow of the worthy little fellow, who used to make us laugh so? cried he, (stifling a tear that began to glisten on his eye.) Ay, Ay, said his messmate, 'tis she, and four little chips of the old block, to look up to her for their stores, rigging, and education. Bless them, said the first! You'll go Jack, and Tom, and Ned, and Harry—that's just one a piece. He that's gone aloft made us laugh often enough; and d—n me, if those that remain upon deck, shall ever cry if a dollar of mine spent cheerfully in their service, can help to dry up their tears.

PROVIDENCE, March 19.

On Monday arrived the ship John Jay, Capt. Piney, from Batavia; sailed in company and parted a few days since with Zenobia, Depeister, Boston.—for New York, and the Criterion with a French privateer of 12 guns—Aboard 8 days since they saw the Criterion exchanging a broadside she went off.

BOSTON, March 17.

Letter from the American Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, is important as it defines the following special point in the maritime orders of Spain, not heretofore distinctly understood.—This letter was accompanied with a protest, stating that the schooner Polly, Atkins, of Boston, sailed from Port de Paix, in December last, for Boston, was taken by a British frigate—retaken by a Spanish Falucca, and sent into Cuba, where she was condemned.

St Jago de Cuba, 22d January 1800.

B. Lincoln, esq.

Sir,

"On the arrival of the therein mentioned schooner Polly of Boston, at this port, I claimed her as American property, subject to salvage.—But was told by the court of Admiralty here, that by an order of the King of Spain, all neutral vessels retaken, should be considered as good prizes. For an explanation of this, I beg liberty to refer you to Mr. Stoughton, the Spanish consul with you."

I am your most obedient,
Humble servant,

JOSHUA BLAKELY,
Consul of the United States.

NEWHAVEN, March 20.

The wife of Mr. Edmund Bradley of East-Haven, was delivered of three living children, on the 12th instant. She has had nine children at four births, three pair of twins, two pair of which were born in the space of two years and two days—in the whole she has had 15 children all born alive.

HARTFORD, March 24.

The importations of the City of Hamburgh, from January 1, 1799 to the last of October, equals in the two following articles, near the whole amount of the exports of the United States for one year. The fact is astonishing, but it is true, that 40 325 000 wt. of coffee; 30,542 hhds.—40,226 bags, 24,196 brasil boxes and 80,573 Havannah boxes of sugar were imported into that city during the period above stated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

We yesterday stated that William Duane, editor of the Aurora, had refused to attend at the bar of the Senate: We are now furnished with the advice of his lawyers, upon whose authority he has hazarded this daring act of defiance. Mr. Dallas declined appearing as his counsel, from the same motives which are adduced by one Cooper (a creature not known to our courts)—whose letter, for its impudence, we publish.—These gentlemen would have accepted with eagerness, the defence of Duane, if their professional exertions had not been limited by the Senate—if they could have appeared before that august body, armed with their oily impudence, to arraign its wisdom and contemn its power. To defend Duane by insulting the Senate (for this would be the inevitable consequence) would without doubt, have afforded to these gentlemen a splendid opportunity for the array of talents—but the Senate aware that his defence could not be attempted without adding insult to insult, have circumscribed the agency which they were to possess, and thereby warded off the curse of listening to the noisy nonsense of those wordy lawyers.

The letter from Cooper is insulting to the Senate, and degrading to the American people.—We forbear to animadvert on its contents, with the hope that some severer notice will be taken of its insolence.

[COPY.]

To A. J. DALLAS, Esq.

SIR,

I enclose you a copy of the Resolution of the Senate passed yesterday, and must request you would favour me, by appearing with Mr. Cooper as my Counsel to-morrow at 12 o'clock. You know that it was not from a conviction of their possessing constitutional authority to order my attendance that I appeared yesterday, but from a sense of delicacy towards this branch of the Legislature, which would not permit me to carry an appearance of disrespect towards them, even when they were acting under error.

I fear the Resolution inclosed will prevent me from deriving all the benefit from your assistance which I had a right to expect from your acknowledged abilities, and the justice of my cause.—

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM DUANE.

Aurora Office, March 25, 1800.

☞ A similar letter was addressed to Thomas Cooper, Esq.

(Mr. Dallas's answer)

SIR,

As it is my general rule to render professional services whenever they are required, I think it proper to state, explicitly the reason of a departure from that rule, in the case now depending before the Senate of the United States.

The Senate, having, as I understand, charged you with the publication of a libel, proceeded without hearing you, or notifying you of the charge, to decide that you were the editor of the publication, that the publication was false and malicious, &c. and that it amounted to a breach of the legislative privileges of the body. Before however, any punishment shall be inflicted or any sentence pronounced, the Senate has been pleased to summon you to the bar; and upon your application, to allow you the assistance of counsel, who may be heard in denial of any facts charged against you, or in excuse or in extenuation of your offence.

Though I mean not to question the wisdom and justice of the Senate, in any part of the proceeding, I cannot consent to act as counsel under so limited an authority.

For you will at once perceive, that it excludes any enquiry into the jurisdiction of the Senate to take cognizance of offences of the nature imputed to you, as well as any justification of the obnoxious publication, by proving the truth of the facts which it contains. As to the rest, I cannot suppose that either you or your counsel, would find it practicable to deny the existence of any fact, which the Senate has already (doubtless upon sufficient evidence) examined and established; and the language of excuse, or extenuation must always proceed with better grace and more advantage from the penitent offender, than from a professional advocate.

Under these circumstances I do not think that I could render you any service by accompanying you to the bar of the Senate; while I confess, that I should feel the situation degrading to the profession, as well as to myself.

I am, sir,
Your most obt. h'ble. ser't.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philad. March 25, 1800.

(Cooper's Answer.)

Philadelphia, March 25, 1800.

SIR,

I have every inclination to render service to you and to your cause, but I will not degrade myself by submitting to appear before the Senate with their gag in my mouth. The Resolution you have transmitted to me, precludes all hope of my doing any good to you or the public, or any credit to myself by complying with your request.

I heard sufficient of the debate yesterday, to understand, before I saw your letter, that the intent and meaning of the Resolution is to preclude all argument on the jurisdiction of the Senate, and all proof that might be offered in justification of the assertions complained of. Indeed I do not much wonder at the latter preclusion, for I cannot help thinking from the evidences you stated to me, that had we been allowed to have given proof of the facts in justification the public would have been well instructed in the doctrine and practice of Caucuses, from the very best and most unexceptionable authority.

But to appear before a tribunal, which in a new and most important case has prejudged the material questions between you——which in the capacity of accuser has claimed a right to dictate the mode of defence to the person accused——which has forbidden us to enter upon what I cannot but regard as the unanswerable part of your vindication, and left you no ground to take worth contending for——which as a tribunal in this country of unknown, unprecedented, and undefined authority, will hear no objection to its jurisdiction, and admit no proof of the facts it controverts——under such circumstances to attend at the bar of that tribunal, an advocate interdicted from defence, a tame and manacled affectant, might serve indeed to excite a malignant smile among the enemies of liberty, but would certainly tend to disgrace your cause and my character.

I cannot think you will be able to procure any professional assistance on such strange and unusual terms; nor can I see of what use any professional assistance could be to you, under the restrictions which the Senate have thought fit to impose;—nor do I see, if you appear before them unattended by legal friends, with what prudence or propriety you can reply one word to any question they may chuse to put.

Where rights are undefined and power is unlimited—where the freedom of the press is actually attacked, under whatever intention of curbing its licentiousness, the melancholy period cannot be far distant when the citizen will be converted into a subject.

I am, sir, your friend and servant,

THOMAS COOPER.

To the PRESIDENT of the SENATE.

SIR,

I beg of you to lay before the Senate this acknowledgment of my having received an authenticated copy of their Resolutions of Monday last in my case. Copies of those Resolutions I transmitted to Messrs. Dallas and Cooper, my intended counsel, soliciting their professional aid; and a copy of my letter is enclosed, marked A. Their answers I have also the pleasure to enclose marked B. and C.

I find myself in consequence of these answers deprived of all professional assistance, under the restrictions which the Senate have thought fit to adopt; I therefore think myself bound by the most sacred duties to decline any further voluntary attendance upon that body, and leave them to pursue such measures in this case as in their wisdom they may think meet.

I am, sir,
With perfect respect,

WILLIAM DUANE.

The Democrats are very much like the British soldier, who being flogged at the halberts for desertion, kept calling out to the Irish Drummer, who was whipping him, 'strike higher:' The Irishman did so; still the soldier bawled 'strike higher,'—'By J——s,' replied Paddy, 'Let me strike where I will I dont seem to plase you."

So[illegible] Commodore Truxton. When [illegible] struck the insurgent first, the Democrats were displeased and called it murder. Now the Commodore has permitted the Frenchman to have the first blow, they complain still, that he returned it was violating the pacific spirit of the French. Therefore, whether he strikes first or second, he does not seem to please them.

The two BONES of CONTENTION, introduced into Congress the present session by 'exclusive Patriotic Democratic Members,' will cost the United States between 16 and 17,000 dollars. And what, reader, think ye they are? Mother Randolph's letter about 'mercenaries and ragamuffins'—and the raw-head and bloody-bones of Jonathan Robbins, a convicted murderer and traitor!!! Before the session is out it is expected they will conjure up some other black bugbear.

The quantity of tobacco annually consumed in China appears almost incredible. Upwards of one hundred thousand tons weight of this (as the Chinese term) salubrious weed, are stated to be the yearly consumption; but this immense quantity will not appear so prodigious, when it is considered that smoaking is universally practised in China, and by all ranks and ages. Children, as soon as they have sufficient strength or dexterity to hold a pipe in their hands, are taught by their parents to smoak, which they feel not only as an habitual amusement, but it is even commanded by the Emperor throughout his dominions, it being considered as a sovereign preservative against all kinds of contagious diseases.

Greatness does not consist in Dress.

ABBAS, Sophy of Persia, though he was in greater veneration at home, and dread abroad, than any of the Emperors, his predecessors, was found in a plain red calico coat, quilted with cotton, a white turban, and girt about his middle, with a leathren thong instead of a sash or girdle. Intimating that his glory and majesty consisted in the prudent administration of his government, and not in vain show or insignificant pomp and grandeur.

Important News,

Said to be received immediately from Europe.

"To citizen Blanchard, the Aeronaut.
"In the name of the French Republic
"one and indivisible.

"The Executive Directory reposing full trust and confidence in your integrity and diplomatic skill, have appointed you to the command of an aerial squadron, destined to attack the Moon.—From Paris you will proceed with the troops allotted you to Amsterdam, where you will be largely reinforced; thence you will proceed directly to the object of your expedition. Having arrived at the Moon, you will declare to the Lunarians that you come not as an enemy, but as a friend—that you come to rescue them from that load of tyranny under which they groan—that you bear "death to kings, and freedom to the moon."—that the directory of the terrible Republic, having conquered every thing worthy of their attention in this terrestrial orb, have extended their arms and their benevolence to the inhabitants of the other world. On your first arrival you will take care to distribute among the Lunarians such books and publications as tend to destroy that superstitious veneration for honesty and religion, and set men afloat on the ocean of reason. Our secretary will furnish you with a few work, and a file of the er with a few constitut[illegible] irora's, transmitted to us in America. These are te. Having effected the having established among tution which accompanies make a small requisition 000, and return to France ling laurels of triumph and victory."

For above a century and a half past, Amsterdam has been the greatest commercial mart in Europe except London, and its annual imports and exports were at least equal to three-fourths of those of the latter capital. Its port is perhaps the largest and safest in this quarter of the globe, but there is a bar at the mouth of the harbour which prevents shipping from entering, unless small craft till their cargoes are first brought in by lighters, and in like manner from taking their export cargoes on board till they are past the same bar; its public buildings are magnificent, and its stores & depositories for merchandize are numerous and erected on the largest and most useful scale. Its canals are all planted on each side with flowering trees, which render them very ornamental in the summer season. Its most unpleasing defects are bad air, and unwholsome water; to remedy the latter evil however, almost every house has a reservoir for rain water.

The profits that the Dutch East India company derived from the Oriental trade during the last century, were immense, sometimes dividing from 40 to 57 per cent. but they very much diminished during the present century, and in the year 1760 fell to fifteen; but on the average of 170 years they have been 24 per cent. Upon the West India trade their merchants drew from 6 to 8 per cent. and on the fisheries about ten. Since the present war with England, the sources of the national wealth have almost entirely failed, on account of the losses of their foreign territories, or at least the most valuable part of them, and also the capture of their richest shipping, to which we may add their being prevented from fishing on the coasts of the western isles of Scotland.

Pittsburgh, April 12.

☞ A half sheet of the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, accompanies this paper.

The President of the United States, has been pleased to appoint CHARLES WILLING BIRD Esq. Secretary of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio.

(Western Spy)

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

JOHN RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE,

Member of Congress of the State of Virginia.

SIR,

AS you are before this acquainted with the conduct of the House of Representatives, relative to your censure, and application to the President of the United States, you will perhaps be anxious to know what is thought on the subject in more remote situations, where unbiassed by a knowledge of parties, the judgment is formed by examining facts only, as furnished to the people.

In the first place, sir, you had no right to complain of the indignation manifested at the Theatre, supposing it really to have existed.—Members of Congress are certainly entitled to certain privileges, but to *insult* and *abuse* are not among the number; they should not be answerable for words or arguments used in their official capacities, provided such are necessary for the elucidation of the subject, or intended for a useful purpose; but if its measures and not men should be reprobated; the public good should be considered, but injury or sarcasm against any man or set of men, can never be the duty of a legislator.—You might, sir, have enveighed against standing armies, you might have denounced them as dangerous and oppressive; but when a former Congress had found it necessary to embody a small force, you should not have stigmatized as vagabonds, rogues, ruffians and mercenaries, men whose only fault was, tendering their lives and services at their country's call; it was an insult on every man in the army and navy, and I cannot help thinking you have made a lucky escape in the Houses.—Office can never be a defence for insolence, whenever it is attempted, the offended is on a footing with the aggressor, and the *argumentum baculinum* is the surest to enforce civility.

But pray, sir, why vagabonds and raggamuffins? I thought you a soft'd mortal, an equitly man; but I now see your humility—when you address constituents the first or unsuspected virtue, 'tis then I am a citizen and fellow servant, but when you speak of the lower ranks in life, they are *sans culottes*, &c. this is the true language of democracy and impudence, one and inseparable.—And why mercenaries? in my humble opinion, sir, you have mistaken the term; I always thought, that mercenaries were those who made a trade of war, who hired themselves to fight the battles of any nation or power, without considering the cause or nature of the contest, and that it cannot apply to such as engage to defend their country, its rights and liberties. I am also of opinion that no government can long exist without a regular military force, especially in the present era of jacobinism and new philosophy, and that the *citizen soldier* who bears the fatigues, dangers and hardships of life for six pence a day, is not more mercenary than the citizen statesman, who enjoys its comforts and receives a compensation of six dollars—I mean nothing ill to intend by this information, I only wish that all who contribute to the honor, the safety and welfare of the government, may be respected in their different capacities.

Now for your letter to the President.—The first sentence is modest enough, you acknowledge your obligation, and that you can only be known by your present appointment; but why this inconsistency? Why was this not of a piece with the rest of the address—you should have said—"Sir, you know me, citizen, I am John Randolph, Esq. born of the most illustrious house of the ancient Dominion, a democrat by profession, but a tyrant in principle, and whereas liberty and equality are my constant theme, I have more than starved slaves on my plantations, than there are inhabitants in the town of Braintree." But in the same sentence you forget your modesty, and place yourself on a level with the President of the United States, "equally with yourself a servant to the sovereign people." Let me ask what equality can there be between the two characters, John Adams, the approved friend of his country for forty years, an eminent promoter of its rights and liberties, tried and found equal to the most important trusts at home and abroad, and rewarded by succeeding the illustrious Washington in the first office in the government—John Randolph, a forward, fooli boy, never heard of till within these few months, and then only remarkable for his intemperance and incivility.

You then proceed to say, you have been insulted by some persons, but you know not by whom; whether in the army or navy, you do not say, but demand satisfaction—Now, what did you expect? that the President of the United States should take your back track (for you do not even say where you were insulted) and enquire through bagnios, brothels, and democratic club rooms, who dared to look at citizen Randolph, or did you expect him to denounce every man in regimental clothes, and to sacrifice at the guillotine or lantern, every man, or every tenth man, as an atonement to insulted jacobinism—I'll tell you what, sir, you was only affronted by the whole mass of the community, if any one of that number chose to take the business on themselves, you should not have skulked behind your privilege—I do not mean to violence, but the aggressor has a right to be heard, complain, &c. intended only more to patience with the insolence of office.

ALFRED

Mr. SCULL,

AS I am neither an office hunter, nor an expectant of office, permit me through the channel of your paper, to make a few remarks on the conduct of one of my neighbours that signs himself NO QUACK, in the Herald of Liberty of the 31st ult.

The sources of clamour and disquietude in any society, multiply in proportion as it becomes opulent and civilized. Nothing is more evident than that competition is a forcible spring of action,—and unless there are more men than business, more candidates than offices, private as well as public affairs will be managed with inattention.

The competitors, are of course engaged in a kind of warfare with each other, and are only restrained from violent hostilities by those sentiments of politeness and propriety, which are inspired by good breeding and a knowledge of the world. It is easy to distinguish the different sides in which men range themselves, and the different objects they are pursuing. As those who are disappointed and discontented form a more numerous class than those who are satisfied and successful, it must be expected that complaints and reproaches will give the predominating tone to conversation. In whatever company one falls it must not therefore agitate him to find a strong propensity to complain.

Wherever there are places of profit in the disposal of any one man, it is natural to expect the number of candidates will far exceed the places that are to be filled; this opens a great scene of competition, the inevitable result of such a situation is, that some must be disappointed, and some will be disgusted. It would be paying too great a compliment to human nature to imagine, that in the great number whose expectations are frustrated, there will be none who secretly, and even openly demonstrate their wishes to blur the character and reputation of the person to whose shrine they had been bowing.—— From this view of the matter, honest and moderate men, who have the public prosperity of this state at heart, will guard themselves against improper impressions from those who will be apt to grumble through envy and disappointment.

This gentleman, who wishes to be considered as No Quack, but one of the true sons of Æsculapius, gives us so many technical phrases and cramp words that when I read them they frightened me as much as the Witch of Endor was scared by the Ghost of old Samuel. I wonder how long this No Quack has been so flaming a Republican? At a convivial meeting of a few friends at a tavern in Pittsburgh, not many months since, this wonder working hero, drank damnation to Jefferson and his party, but his quick and vivid genius, for which he has been so celebrated, has broke out from under that cloud of blasphemy that once hung over him, and we now see him possess that acuteness and penetration, that sublime and comprehensive reach of thought, that sterling love for his country, for which I want terms to express my admiration.

But to term his near relation an apostate whig; is not this strange! passing strange! If the old man should be so happy as to be restored to his former office, this unspotted, disinterested republican, would still be left in the possession of his nostrums for the cure of the scrofulous disorders he so learnedly expatiates upon. Pills! more Pills! Ratsbane and Wormwood!

NO TRIMMER.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1800.

AN ELEGIAC ODE

ON THE DEATH OF

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

Said to have been written by the Rev. Doctor KING, of Franklin county, and intended to be sung on the 22d of February, the Anniversary of his birth.

SONS of Columbia, indulge a tear of sorrow.
Daughters afflicted, cloth yourselves in mourning.
Deep may your grief be, when our late beloved
Washington is no more.

Hark, the dull accents of the unwelcome tidings,
Sounds so alarming to the ears of freemen!
Doleful sensations! every heart is pierced,
Quite to the centre.

Statesmen, exalted to your lofty stations,
Mingle your sorrows with a bleeding country,
Painful the stroke was, when the hand of death thus
Left you bereaved.

Patriots, burning with the love of glory;
Proud of the temple reared by his wisdom;
Yield the just tribute of a tear respectful;
Sacred to virtue.

Warriors faithful to the nation's honor;
Guardians of freedom, animated by his
Noble example, to heroic virtues,
Join the condolence.

Citizens, favoured with the gifts of Heaven;
Plenty and peace still crowning all your labours;
Pay the sad honours; such as well become the
Mournful occasion.

Mingle your griefs with hers, on the Potomack;
Sighs sympathetic with the lonely mourner;
Pensive and whelmed with an overflowing
Ocean of sorrow.

All ranks, bewail the loss, so interesting;
Excellence fleeting! Such are human glories.
Short are the triumphs, empty life confers on
Vanishing mortals.

Stop here our passions; let the shining light of
Splendid atchievements fill our minds with comfort.
Deathless memorials dwell in every heart, with
High admiration.

High shall his name stand, in the list of Heroes;
First of all Patriots; born to deeds immortal;
Liv'd but for Virtue; quit the stage of life
Resplendent in glory.

See how he rises, high above the princes;
Kings of the earth, and thrones so much respected.
Long will his fame live, when those honoured names shall
Sink in oblivion.

Now let our minds bow to the King of Heav'n;
Mighty in working, wonderful in council;
Awful in judgment; life and death shall praise him,
Amen and Amen.

THE TEAR.

From Darwin's Botanic Garden.

NO radient pearl, which crested Fortune wears,
No gem, that twinkling hangs from Beauty's ears,
Not the bright stars which night's blue arch adorn,
Nor rising Suns that gild the vernal morn,
Shines with such lustre as the TEAR *that breaks,*
For other's woe down Virtue's manly cheeks.

Last Notice!!!

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber, to come forward and discharge their *respective accounts, notes and due bills*, before the first day of May next, *Or Else*——

James Allyn.

April 3d, 1800. 1st M

AS auditors in a domestic attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Allegheny county, against *Samuel Derman*, at the suit of *John Seeds*, we will expose to

Sale, by Public Vendue,

at the house of John Thompson, innkeeper, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

A certain Tract of Land,

(the property of said Derman,) containing *One Hundred and Fifty Acres*—or thereabouts.

JOHN M'MASTERS,
Wm. M'ILROY,
JOHN JOHNSTON,

April 5—1800.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 30th of March last, an apprentice boy named ROBBINS MARLATT, he is between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, short fair hair; had on when he went away, a brown cloth cappoe, brown broad cloth waistcoat, buckskin pantaloons, white yarn stockings and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber in Meadville, shall have the above reward, but no charges. I do also forwarn all persons from harbouring him on my account.

JAMES GIBSON.

Meadville, April 2, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Plumb creek, Allegheny county, in June 1798, a black and white yearling Heifer, has a crop off each ear, and a piece cut off the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EDWARD M'LAUGHLIN.

April 10, 1800.

N. B. I have heretofore advertised on mills & taverns.

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass-Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any sea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the store of PRATHER & SMILEY, Market street, Pittsburgh. t.b.o.

January 20—1800.

A smart, active BOY, Wanted,

between 14 & 15 years of age, to the Saddling Business: apply to Peter Kintner.

Pittsburgh, March 14.

The Mail from the ward had not arrived this paper was put to

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Captain Pierce, arrived at Baltimore, day last, from Havanna, informs that on instant. the boat of the United States b folk. Capt. Bainbridge, was sent in th patched with the intelligence, that on the 22d February, that brig had chased ted pirate schooner Beauty on shore at P co, on the Florida side. The Norfolk n able to follow her into shoal water, brou guns to bear in such a manner, that be crew were able to abandon her, she t the entire broad side of the Beauty to pi The merchants of the United States are ly congratulated on this intelligence, Beauty during her short career, had do mense damage to our commerce.

As politics are the "order of the day" country—and as Jacobins, French Age Democrats abound, whose avowed int are to destroy our present government, t *Jefferson* in the chair of state, and to sprea chy and confusion through the nation, become absolutely necessary that the *stro* of federalism should be stretched forth t the demon of faction, & blast the feverish and insidious schemes of deluded men. Virginia Demagogues have long contemp reform in the general government. by n intercst through the state of Mr. Jefferson, election of Presidency, at the next gener rage—the satellites swarm through the co *Callender* writes libels on the governmen defames the character of President *Adam* Giles, Taylor and Mason spout in their a lies, and inflame their passions—while ev venue that may further their schemes, is c ed and pursued with diligence. Their pla all hostile to the reputation and welfare merica—and will, if not counteracted, co mate its ruin. Parties obstinate and head are the bane of society—they tend to the d tion of law and order, and will shake, foundation the strongest empires. The t to the American government must unite, h and consistent, cautious, eagle eyed, fi with dignity the character of their libertie spurn with indignation the villain that wou ly it. By this means our worthy Presiden be continued in office, commerce and ag ture enrich our shores, and smiling happin the lot of all.

(Boston

The new French constitution gives an inf vast and kingly to the chief magistrate—tra all responsibility from him to his own crea and confers upon him, at the same time, the than kingly prerogative of being the propos all possible laws, in a government of which l two inferior associates form the executive; stitution which elevates the great functio and powers of the state into a separate never more to become one again with the low citizens; nobles for life, and judges revisers of the acts of the 300 legislators, they themselves had previously elected. this, and upon far more than all this, the nation is called upon to judge and decide, constitution, whose prime leading, and fundamental principle it is, that the great mass of th tion have just virtue and wisdom enough to their constables and no more! By this appe the universal suffrage the sovereignty of the ple is admitted in its widest extent; and people are called upon to exercise it as the fi exercises his power over life, only to destr forever. The indefensible validity of per rights is thus expressed as fully as the wilde mocracy could vote it; by a constitution garchic as ever that of Venice was, and pronounces the people at large a foul an wholesome element, unfit to be employed i simplest offices, without long processes of tion. But this, however, we may perhaps over, as a country grimace to amuse the Ja cobins: an act of pure tenderness to the g of democracy, now on its deathbed; a would be too rigorous to expect consistenc mere compliment. Sieyes and Buonaparte we presume sufficiently assured of the affec of the soldiers, and the terrors and hopele of the nation, to know that no deliberation be called forth no actual power exercise the people.

(Belfast pa

Forty-three Members, of the Legislatur this State, have entered into an association *solemn agreement*, to refrain from, and as fa in their power to prevent the *excessive* use consumption of articles of foreign manufact especially articles of luxury and extrava This is a very laudable measure and wou flect honour upon men not already rem for their want of principle and for the m blushing dereliction of every republica ment.

If cloathing is really the object of the tion, to increase the number of sheep, o and spinning-wheels, ought surely to b mary confideration.

It is said, however, that the real obje association is to give a preference to ho whiskey over ardent spirits of foreign ure. If so, the gentlemen should hav mended the erecting of an adequate n stills, before a prohibition, which, b *the people* to their *sober* reflection (of may injure the Jacobin cause at the tion.

AN ORDINANCE,

better regulation of the MARKET *held i the Borough of* PITTSBURGH.

SE. BE it ordained and enacted by th Citizens and Burgeffes of the B of Pittsburgh at a general meeting of th Market held in said Borough on ev day and Saturday throughout the yea in at day light and end at 12 o'clock, b the first day of April and the first day o ber next following—and begin at day ligh at one o'clock, between the first day o ber and the first day of April follo

ion 2. *And it is further ordained and enacte the authority aforesaid*, That no perſo perſon shall slaughter or kill any beſ the limits of ſaid Market, or lay an e, during ſaid time, under the penalty ering the ſum of Five Dollars for ever , to be recovered with coſts, before an Burgeſſes, for the uſe of ſaid Borough

ion 3. *And it is further ordained and enacted authority aforesaid*, That no perſon ſhall a me ſell or expoſe to ſale any beef, ſtin tuous liquors of any kind, mixed or u by retail, within the limits of the ſa t, under the penalty of forfeiting a ſu , than Two or more than Five Dolla ry offence, to be recovered with co 's, i nner and for the uſe herein before men

ion 4. *And it is further ordained and enacte authority aforesaid*, That no perſon wh s the buſineſs of a huckſter, or of ſellin ons, vegetables, fruits, or fruit, at ſeaſon ſhall at any time ſell, or offer for ſale the limits of the Market any proviſi bles, fruits, or fruit of any kind, under th y of forfeiting for every ſuch offence ſu Five Dollars, to be recovered, with coſt uſe herein before mentioned.

ion 5. *And it is further ordained and enacte authority aforesaid*, That no perſon or per all bring or uſe any wheel-barrow withi rket houſe or ſhambles of the ſaid marke ket days, and in market hours; and al benches, tubs, and other things uſed in rket for the accommodation of butcher ers, whilſt occupying the ſhambles, ſhal ed and kept within the limits of the ſta n occupied, in ſuch a manner as not t into the Market houſe further than two inches beyond the inner edge of the ſ ſpective ſtalls, and all perſons who ſhall oc upy any of the ſhambles aforeſaid, ſhal iately after market hours on market an ys, before they leave the market, place e to be placed all blocks and benches uſe ing the market under the planks of thei ſtalls, ſo that the ſaid blocks or benche extend in any way beyond the edges o nks, to the interruption of the cle ing within the ſaid market; and if an ſhall uſe any wheel-barrow, or any owne ner of any block, bench or tub, or othe edies aforeſaid, ſhall cauſe or ſuffer the be placed or remain otherwiſe than before mentioned and directed, ſuch pe offending ſhall forfeit and pay for ever nce the ſum of not more than Two nor One Dollar, to be recovered with coſ nner and for the uſe herein before men

ion 6. *And be it further ordained and enacte authority aforesaid*, That it ſhall be th the Clerk of the ſaid Market and his de to attend in the ſaid market from the g to the end of the hours of market on days, and on ſuch other days, and at er hours as ſhall be neceſſary in order to obedience to all and every the rules and ons which ſhall from time to time be and enacted touching the ſaid market preſent all blows, puſhing, or ſcuffling oviſions from being ſold or expoſed to ſeizing the ſame, and taking ſuch or e as ſhall be directed by the Burgeſſes veigh, try and examine all bread, butter other articles of proviſions ſold in baſke s of a given or accuſtomed weight, to the ſame are of due weight for which they are offered or ought to be, and to try s, weights and meaſures, by which any hing offered for ſale in the ſaid market are weighed or meaſured and to enforce the nt recovery of all penalties and for (which by this Ordinance, or by any act eneral aſſembly, or by common law, ar ſaid offenders dwelling againſt the rul ſaid perſons dwelling againſt the regu lation of markets in general, or of the ket in particular, and to decide all diff ences that may ariſe in the ſaid market between buyer and ſeller, touching the weight and me the things there bought and ſold, and i all perſons ſuſpected of ſelling proviſion ſellers, at ſecond hand, and to puniſh , according to the directions of this Ordina ce, as ſhall be found offending againſt th and to collect all and every the rents o s in the ſaid market, and to prevent any (except butchers and country people the produce of their farms to market from expoſing to ſale any goods, wa diſe or proviſions, or other things what on any days, or at any hours but o days, in any other manner, or at any nds than as herein above directed, an under the ſeveral rows of ſhambles to b and all dirt, filth and ſnow to be removed me into the open ſtreets by the ſide ambles, and to take care that the ſa l filth, as well as that which may have llected in other parts of the limits of the rker, be removed at leaſt twice in every w direction of the ſupervifors, who are enjoined and required to make the ne proviſions for that purpoſe.

on 7. *And it is further ordained and enacted authority aforesaid*, That it ſhall be the the Clerk of the market to prevent the and others from pulling eggs, poultry of the baſkets or bags in which they ar o market, until they are regularly ex ſale. Such perſon or perſons ſo offend rfeit and pay the ſum of One Dol ered with coſts, in the manner an herein before mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted aforeſaid, That it ſhall be th lerk of the ſaid market to ſuperin tend and regulate the ſales of all the articles o roviſions expoſed for ſale in ſaid market, as t quantity, ſo that perſons not in ability to pu haſe a large quantity, viz. a bag of flour, p f butter, baſket of eggs, &c. &c. ſhall be ſup lied according to their wants, and any perſ or perſons ſo offending or refuſing to ſell ſu quantity or quantities, for the convenience o the citizens and others, ſhall forfeit and pay th ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſ the mother and for the uſe herein befo nentioned.

Section 9. *And it is further ordained and enacte the authority aforesaid*, That this Ordinanc ſhall be publiſhed three times in the Pittſburgh gazette, and to take effect on the 15th day o April next.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Pittſburgh, o the nineteenth day of March, one thouſan eight hundred.

JOHN PARK, *Burgeſs.*

ISAAC GREGG,
THOMAS BRAKEN,
ANDREW WILLOCK,
ROBERT MAGEE,
} *Aſſiſtants*

Richard Hancock,

Reſpectfully informs the public *That he has rented that well known Tavern,*

THE SIGN OF

GENERAL BUTLER,

in Market ſtreet, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Murphy: he has laid in an aſſortment of good Liquors, and flatters himſelf that he will be enabled to pleaſe Gentlemen—Travellers—& others who may call on him

Pittſburgh, 4th April 1800.

N B *He continues the Baking Buſineſs in all its branches, and has conſtantly on hand bread and biſcuit*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Party at Pittſburgh, on the night of the 25th ultimo

JOHN JOHNSTON,

by trade a Blackſmith, born in Ireland, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion had on when he went away, a ſoldier's ſhirt, overalls and ſhoes.

ALSO

on the night of the 31ſt ultimo,

JOHN LYNN,

by trade a taylor, born in New-Jerſey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away a blue match coat and red waiſt coat, ſoldier's ſhirt and overalls.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will take up ſaid deſerters, and deliver them to me or any officer of the army, of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

ALEX'r. M'NAIR,
Lieut. 10th U. S Regt.

Pittſburgh, 4th April, 1800.

Two Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber living about 4 miles from M'Kee's Port, up the Youghiogeny, on the 3d inſtant, an apprentice boy *BARNEY STONEMAN* by name, about 18 years of age, five feet three or four inches high, of a dark complexion, dark coloured hair, which, though ſhort, he often keeps tied; he is a Dutchman, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and is ſmall of his boy marked with the ſmall pox—when he went away he had on a half worn wool hat, a dark coloured linſey hunting ſhirt, a red jacket, yellow coloured linſey overalls, lead coloured ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes tied with thongs. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILIP MILLER.

March 18—1800. † 3aw

N B He generally wears a black ſilk neckerchief He is ſtoop ſhouldered. He is likely to be gone towards Stoppery Run.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, Cecil township, on the road leading from Connſbrough to Pittſburgh, on Tueſday night laſt, a gray MARE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded, both trots and paces, had a long tail, but if ſtolen it is probable it will be cut ſhort, has never been in gears. Any perſon that will take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and ſecures the Thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the Mare ſo that the owner may get her again ſhall receive the above reward, and for the Mare, if brought home, Five Dollars and reaſonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN FAWCETT.

March 31, 1800

Fifty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail of Alegheny county, on the 12th inſtant, DANIEL RANKIN, who was convicted laſt Court for paſſing Counterfeit Money—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a thin face, dark hair which he wears tied, his clothes light coloured, and his great coat he was ſeen to carry under his arm, by trade a blackſmith Whoever take up ſaid Rankin and ſecures him in any jail in the ſtate, ſo that he may be ſafely conveyed into the penitentiary houſe, or deliver him into the gaol of Alegheny county, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL M'CORD, gaoler.

Pittſburgh, 14th March.

In the caſe of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Printing Office.

Book-Binding.

UNDER a conviction that an eſtabliſhment of the above Buſineſs will meet the *approbation* and *encouragement* of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh and its Vicinity, the underſigned is determined to proſecute it as ſoon as he can make the neceſſary arrangements. His hopes of the ſucceſs of this undertaking are flattering; he hopes likewiſe, that the PUBLIC, on whom he is depending for ENCOURAGEMENT, will not be diſappointed in placing on him that confidence, merited only by Induſtry and Attention to their favours

ZDOK CRAMER.

March 29—1800. 3tw

DAVID MEAD *vs* GEORGE BALFOUR

Preſent—Tench Coxe, Sec'y of the Land Office
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, R. G.
Daniel Broadhead, S. G

The Board having heard the parties and examined their proofs, ordered that the Caveat be diſmiſſed

I certify that the above is a true copy of a Judgment of the Board of Property, remaining in this Office.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed the ſeal of the Land Office of Pennſylvania, at Lancaſter, the 10th of March, 1800.

Tench Coxe, Sec'y of Land Office.

Found, by Samuel Kelly,

between William M'Crea's and James Myars, a

WATCH,

which is left in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take the Watch.

JAMES MYARS.

Turtle creek, April 3, 1800.

To the Friends of

William Cameron.

INFORMATION *has juſt been received, that* WILLIAM CAMERON, *formerly of Fayette county, in the State of Pennſylvania, departed this life in the month of Auguſt laſt, at New Orleans—and that his legal repreſentative may make application to* WILLIAM EMPSON HULINGS, *Eſq Vice Conſul of the United States at New Orleans, for an account of the property left by the deceaſed.*

Department of State,
March 17, 1800

TWENTY DOLLRS REWARD.

RAN *away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th of laſt month, an apprentice boy, named* JOHN MITCHEL, *by trade a joiner, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, long black hair tied. he took with him one blue coat and jacket, & gray overalls, with a wool hat—Perhaps he may change his dreſs, as he took a ſmall chiſt with other cloaths therein. It is thought he has went down the river, as he has friends at both this and Scioto Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in the jail of Alegheny county, or delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward.*

DAVID POLLOCK.

Elizabeth Township, Alegheny County,
March 28, 1800.

Stray Horſe.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber on the waters of Muſkingum, the firſt day of February laſt, a bright BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his fore head, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE FOULTS,
Little Beaver, 6 miles below
March 7. Williams's Mill.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIM GZZM,

Pittſburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t. f.

A Stray Colt,

WHICH *was advertiſed by Harvey Heth, in the Pittſburgh Gazette, on the 24 of Nov. laſt, is now in my poſſeſſion. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.*

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, April 1, 1800.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber on the 23d ult. an apprentice boy to the Blackſmith trade, named JESSE MORGAN, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 16 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, had on a ſhort gray cloth coat, a ſtriped caſſimer waiſtcoat, and buckſkin overalls. Whoever takes up ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, but no charges.*

PHILIP MOWRY.

Pittſburgh, April 3, 1800

The ſubſcriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford county, for the benefit of the act of Aſſembly made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, the Court have appointed Monday the 28th of April next, for hearing of him and his creditors at the court of Bedford, when they may attend if they think proper.

WILLIAM SM

Bedford, March 1.

United States Military Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firſt quality. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe will please apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſhington or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charleſtown, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charleſtown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, inclusive, and that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin The road from the Alleghany to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. On the premiſes.

For Sale.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, containing 113 acres, ſituate in Elizabeth township, Alleghany county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Eſq. on the river hill above the river mill. There is on the premiſes convenient buildings, and a large apple orchard.—The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes

CHRISTOPHER HAYDON.

March 4, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD *GRIST MILL*, with 215 acres of Land, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and ſix miles of Pittſburgh, on the public road leading to M'Kee's port. The ſituation of this Mill, both for its convenience to market, and the cuſtom it commands, is equal to any in the Weſtern Country. For terms apply to EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, March 1, 1800.

THOMAS M'MILLEN,

Reſiding in the 4th Diſtrict, (M'Millen's Settlement)

HAVING received Draughts of the following Diſtricts, viz.—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—purpoſes SHEWING DONATION LANDS upon the moſt reaſonable terms, to thoſe who may have occaſion to employ him.

March 27—1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Whereas I purchaſed 200 acres of Land, near Wolf creek, from Thomas Harriſon, which he is bound by article to ſecure to me free from all diſpute—and whereas there is three notes yet in his poſſeſſion for 26 dollars each, and as well as I can recollect the firſt is payable the 14th May 1801, the ſecond the 14th May 1802, the third the 14th May 1803, and as the ſaid Harriſon has not aſcertained the lines, and others are claiming ſaid land, I thus publicly caution all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Verſailles Townſhip, Allegheny County, February 13, 1800.

Warning.

The ſubſcriber's wife, Hannah Green, having behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, breaking the marriage vow, and leaving his bed and board, he is therefore compelled to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

RICHARD GREEN.

March 11, 1800.

To be Rented.

A FRAME dwelling houſe and log kitchen, ſituate in Front ſtreet, Pittſburgh, adjoining Alexander Shaw, the lot belonging to this building is well fenced. Alſo to Rent, a ſmall Farm, on Grant's Hill—there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence, together with an excellent Coal Pitt. For further particulars apply to

LIAM IRWIN, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Pitt townſhip

March 12, 1800. FRANCIS WILSON.

Almanacks,

For Sale at this Printing Office